

# The American Observer

*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe*

VOLUME XXI, NUMBER 16

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 14, 1952

## A Job for You!

Walter E. Myer

IN the Presidential election of 1896, the American people made good use of the voting privilege—83 of every 100 qualified voters cast their ballots. In 1948, only 49 eligible voters per 100 actually voted in the election.

The facts can be stated in another way: Half a century ago more than four fifths of those qualified to vote did so; while at the last general election (1948), less than half the voters went to the polls.

This is a serious matter, for the ballot is the instrument through which a democracy expresses itself; through which it makes up its collective mind, and decides what measures may be adopted to promote justice and to provide for the public welfare at home and to assert its leadership among the people of the world. It is the tool with which the people govern. If too many of them, through listlessness and disinterest, fail to use this great instrument of authority, the result is almost certainly to be misgovernment at home and weakness abroad.

Throughout the world today nations are lining up for or against the democratic way of life and of government. The United States is the acknowledged leader of the forces of freedom. Against us are powerful dictatorships which are too strong to be beaten in a day. To win the colossal struggle of this generation, democracy must be strong and vigilant. We can win the struggle, but only if we use our strongest weapons with faith and enthusiasm.

People are fighting all over the world to achieve and preserve democracy. Many of them are dying that our way of life may be preserved. The ballot box, as surely as the flag, is the symbol of all we are trying to be. Yet those people throughout the world who are determined to make use of the ballot have fallen into a minority. The majority is on the other side.

What can we do about it? What can you, the readers of this page, do? Most of you do not have the privilege of using the ballot because you are not 21. But you can talk about the problem in your homes. You can discuss the apathy of voters with your parents and friends. You can plan to use the ballot when it comes into your hands. You may encourage your older friends to vote, and you may prepare yourselves, through reading and discussion, to make effective use of the ballot when the opportunity comes.

The first step in inducing people to vote is to find out why they stay away from the polls on election day. One explanation is that the country has grown larger and the issues have become very complex. One is likely to think that it makes no difference whether or not he votes.

That, of course, is a seriously mistaken notion. We will have good government only when each person takes an active part in helping his community, his state, and the nation to adopt wise policies.



Walter E. Myer



THE BALLOT symbolizes the citizens' power to control the activities of their towns, their states, and their nation. If people do not take the trouble to study political issues, and do not vote in primary and general elections, they hardly deserve good government—and they are not likely to get it.

## Politics in the Air

States Will Soon Begin to Choose Delegates Who Will Select Party Candidates at the Nominating Conventions

BARRING the outbreak of a major war, the big news story of 1952 will almost surely be the Presidential election on November 4. For the next 10 months, newspapers, magazines, television, and radio will focus the attention of the American people on the political scene.

There are two distinct parts to the election year schedule: the nominating period, and the campaign period. We are now in the nominating period which will come to a climax in July when both Democrats and Republicans will select their candidates for President and Vice President. Before these selections can be made, though, the two parties must choose delegates in each state to attend the national nominating conventions. It is the choice of these delegates that will attract major attention in the weeks immediately ahead.

How are delegates chosen? Is the choice made by party leaders or by the people? At the conventions, do the delegates use their own judgment, or do the "bosses" really select the candidates?

Delegates to the national conventions are chosen within each state.

There are two major methods by which they are selected.

About 32 states choose their delegates by party conventions within the state. For example, Republicans meet in each of these states and elect delegates to attend the Republican national convention. In the same manner, Democrats choose delegates to the Democratic national convention. The delegates to these state meetings are elected by party members at smaller gatherings in different parts of the state.

In about 16 states, delegates are chosen in special elections known as *Presidential primaries*. The earliest of these primaries will be held during March in New Hampshire and Minnesota. In April, Wisconsin, Nebraska, New York, Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts will hold these elections. Maryland, Florida, Ohio, West Virginia, and Oregon will hold primaries in May. The special elections will wind up early in June when voters in California and South Dakota go to the polls.

Three other states—Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia—may, if state

(Concluded on page 2)

## Canada Is Busy And Prosperous

Northern Neighbor Stands High Among Industrial Nations of World Today

CANADA is increasing industrial production. . . . Canada sets record high for oil output. . . . Canada is developing huge new iron mines. . . . Canada plans new atomic energy plant.

The headlines above tell part of the story of Canada's rapid industrial growth. Only a very few years ago, our northern neighbor lived mostly from the sale of farm and forest products to other lands. The sale of such products is still very important, but manufacturing is now the nation's chief source of income.

With a population of just about 14 million today, Canada is a land of truly big and growing industry. The value of her output of goods, including agricultural products, is around twice what it was a dozen years ago. In volume of world trade, the northern democracy ranks third after the United States and Great Britain.

How does the Canadian economy, then, compare with ours? Canada is still far behind us in total production, but her average output per individual compares fairly favorably with ours.

The earnings of all persons in agriculture, industry, and professions—that is the *national incomes* of the two nations—give a good idea of differences between the two economies. Canada's national income for 1951 is estimated at 17 billion dollars; ours, at 270 billion, is about 16 times greater. On a population basis (Canada's 14 million people against our 155 million), the incomes break down to an average of \$1,214 per person in Canada, and \$1,740 in the United States.

How did Canada's big industrial growth come about? As did we, Canada greatly expanded her economy during World War II. She built hun-

(Concluded on pages 6 and 7)



LOUIS ST. LAURENT, Prime Minister of Canada

## IN 1896: 17 MILLION ELIGIBLE TO VOTE

OF EVERY 100 PEOPLE —



83 VOTED



17 DID NOT

DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

HALF A CENTURY AGO the large majority of America's eligible voters were in the habit of marking their ballots whenever election time came around.

## IN 1948: 95 MILLION ELIGIBLE TO VOTE

OF EVERY 100 PEOPLE —



49 VOTED



51 DID NOT

(EACH SYMBOL = 10 PEOPLE)

DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

TODAY only about half of our people vote in national elections. We would have better government if more citizens showed active interest in politics.

## Politics

(Concluded from page 1)

party committees so decide, hold Presidential primaries.

The rules which Democrats and Republicans follow in choosing delegates to the national conventions are generally similar, though there are a few slight differences. Both choose delegates by states, and generally by congressional districts (the geographical areas from which representatives to Congress are elected). Therefore, states which are thickly populated and have a greater number of congressional districts have more delegates than do less populated states.

Each party allows additional delegates to states which recorded a majority vote for that party in the last Presidential election. Both Republicans and Democrats permit a number of delegates from the District of Columbia and from the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. The Democrats expect to have about 1,234 delegates to their national convention, while the Republicans will probably have about 1,200.

### Instructed Delegates

In some states, when an individual seeks to become a convention delegate—whether he is chosen in a state convention or in a Presidential primary—he tells in advance what candidate for President he will support if he goes to the national convention. In such a case, he is expected to back the man to whom he is pledged. He is known as an *instructed* delegate.

On the other hand, many delegates are *uninstructed*. They do not promise in advance to support any particular candidate, and they are given a free hand at the conventions by those who choose them.

In the states where Presidential primaries are held, any member of either party may announce himself as a candidate for delegate to the national convention. Then, on an announced date, an election is held *within* the party. The winning delegates of each party will attend their party's convention in July and help pick the party's candidates for President and Vice President.

In quite a number of states where Presidential primaries are held, the voters not only choose delegates to the national nominating conventions, but also indicate their preference among Presidential candidates. There is widespread interest in the outcome of these *preferential primaries*. They are meant to guide the delegates from the particular state at the convention. However, they are closely followed by political observers all over the country in the belief that they may indicate a nation-wide trend in voter sentiment.

Candidates for President do not always enter the preferential primaries in all states where these elections are held. However, they often permit their names to be voted upon in states where they feel they will make a good showing. They feel that a strong showing in several state primaries may help their chances of nomination at the national convention. Unpledged delegates to the convention, it is felt, may be influenced to "jump on the bandwagon" for the candidate who has shown that he has strong popular support in the primaries.

Both Democrats and Republicans will hold their national nominating conventions in Chicago. The Republicans meet on July 7, and the Democrats on July 21.

### Same Pattern

Procedure in the two conventions will follow the same pattern. After opening speeches and other business is out of the way, the roll call begins. When each state is named, the chairman of the delegates from that state announces how his group is voting—which candidate the group wants the party to nominate for President.

It may take a number of roll calls to determine the outcome. At first, no one candidate may receive a majority of the delegates' votes. On later roll calls, the groups of delegates may begin to switch their votes. Enough switches may occur to give a majority of votes to one man. If so, he is then declared to be the party's candidate for President of the United States. By a similar procedure, the party selects its candidate for Vice President.

If none of the leading candidates for the Presidential nomination is able to win majority support at the national convention, some of the state leaders may agree on a compromise candidate. He is probably someone who is less well known than the top candidates and who has fewer enemies. The state leaders may then swing the votes under their control to the compromise, or "dark horse," candidates.

### Individual's Part

What part does the individual American play in choosing Presidential candidates? Unfortunately not so great a part as he might. Party leaders play the major role, because most Americans neglect to make their influence felt as they should either in conventions or in primary elections.

What frequently happens in a state where primary elections are held is that party leaders decide upon the candidates for delegates. Then the party workers get out the vote for these candidates. Because most people do not pay much attention to primary elections, it is usually easy for the party leaders, or "bosses," to get support for their own candidates and have them elected. Often the total vote in a primary election is but 10 or 15 per cent of the total cast in the November balloting.

In states where party conventions are held, it is even easier for the bosses to control the selection of delegates. There they have even a smaller number of people to win over than they do in states where primary elections are held. In both the primaries and the conventions, the party leaders

try to choose delegates whom they can control at the national convention.

Sometimes there is a rebellion against the bosses, and the voters rise up and choose delegates of their own. It should be remembered, too, that the party leaders must pay some attention to public opinion. If they ignore public opinion entirely, they may lose their positions of leadership.

Of course, delegates who have the backing of party leaders are not necessarily unfitted to help choose their party's candidates for President and Vice President. But democracy is not really in operation and serious consequences may result when the majority of people sit back and let a relatively few political leaders select the party candidates.

There is only one way to avoid this situation—the majority of citizens must play an active part in the political life of their communities and nation.

As soon as one is old enough, he should take part in all elections, both in primary elections and in the final balloting. However, one does not have to be of voting age to make his influence felt. High school students can play an active part in politics.

### Active Participation

For example, learn all you can about this year's elections. Find out who the candidates are on the federal, state, and local levels, and become acquainted with the principal issues. Read newspapers, listen to radio addresses, and study the records of the candidates. Such study will enable you to decide which candidates you favor.

Then find out how the political party of your choice operates in your own community. How does one become a member of the party? Who are the local leaders of the major parties? How are delegates from your own area chosen for the national conventions?

On the basis of your findings, discuss the coming elections with others. Get your parents' ideas, and let them know how you feel about the candidates and issues. Show them why it is to their advantage to help in selecting their party candidates as well as to vote in the general elections.

During the coming campaign, you may be able to offer your services to the party of your choice. During an election year, political parties usually need volunteer workers to address and mail campaign material, and do other routine tasks. Participation in such jobs gives one an excellent idea of how political parties operate at the "grass roots."

While you may not produce world-shaking results, you will find that you can really make your influence felt. Furthermore, you will be actively working to raise the level of political citizenship in this country.



RAY IN KANSAS CITY STAR

"I WONDER who his man is going to be." Each political party is deeply concerned over the opposition's plans, as well as over its own.

## Readers Say—

When I read your article on "Trouble in China" a short time ago, I suddenly realized how fortunate we are to be living in the United States. The Chinese people are in constant danger of losing their lives. I think we should make every effort to free China's millions of people from their Communist oppressors. VIRGINIA KELLEY, Moundville, Alabama.

We have been hearing a great deal about corruption in school sports activities. In past months, a number of players have been arrested for taking money for "throwing" games. Why aren't more gamblers put in jail? They are the ones who actually drive young athletes into crime.

JANE BURNS,  
Chappaqua, New York.

Russia is trying to force her dictatorial system of government on the entire world. We know this to be true, yet we talk with the Soviets about disarmament. I don't think it is possible to agree with the Russians on an arms reduction plan. We are wasting our time when we discuss this issue with them. DOLORES WRIGHT, Akron, Ohio.

In a recent letter, a reader questioned General Franco's loyalty to the free nations in their fight against communism. I feel there should be no doubt whatsoever that Franco is our staunch ally. He has shown this in his long fight against the Communists inside Spain.

In the present world crisis we need every ally we can get. We have already helped strengthen our dictatorial ally—Communist Yugoslavia—why don't we build up anti-Communist Spain? JAMES MADDEN, Tyngsboro, Massachusetts.

I do not think we should take Spain into the alliance against Soviet aggression. It is true that the Spanish Government is opposed to communism, but Franco is also a bitter opponent of our way of life. Moreover, I don't think we can rely on the word of dictator Franco any more than we were able to trust Hitler's promises of peace before he plunged Europe into World War II. JANET GOLDSBY, Mt. Kisco, New York.

I think we have been too understanding and patient with India. We have done many things to help that country, but its government has not done much to oppose communism in the world. I believe we should stop helping India altogether.

GERTRUDE APPENZELLER,  
Chaska, Minnesota.

India needs our help in her struggle to achieve a democratic way of life. How can a people who are undernourished and poorly educated effectively fight against the menace of communism? The citizens of India need the necessities of life so they will have the strength they need to build a democratic nation.

JANET MATHEWS,  
Chappaqua, New York.



THERE ARE many jobs for home economists. The woman at left is giving a demonstration over television, and the one at right works on a research project in a laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



## Career for Tomorrow In Home Economics

HOME economics is a broad vocational field. It includes textile designers, journalists, research scientists, and child guidance experts, to mention but a few. These varied groups have different duties, of course, but always, when they work in home economics, they deal with topics closely related to home and family life.

If you go into home economics, the work you would do would depend upon the particular field you choose. As a journalist, you would write on foods, clothes, home decoration, or family problems. In the field of research, you might test home appliances to determine their qualities; or you might help to develop new products—mechanical gadgets, materials for clothing, food preparations, and so on. As a child guidance expert you would work with a school, welfare agency, or health clinic to help officials and parents in solving young people's problems.

### Each Is Different

Each of these fields, and the many others that are open to home economists, require special abilities. The journalist must be able to write clearly and effectively. A researcher must be careful about details and have an analytical and imaginative mind. A child guidance worker must be patient and tactful.

Each of the fields also requires its own educational background, but all have their foundation in the basic home economics work given by many colleges and universities. Half the college course deals with fundamentals, and half with specialization.

If you plan to go into any branch of home economics, you should, while you are in high school, take the general college preparatory course, with emphasis on science, mathematics, art, and home economics itself. During your first two years in college, you will broaden your general educational background and start your basic home economics work. During the last two years you will do concentrated work or major in one of the following fields: textiles, clothing, foods, nutrition, institutional management, home management, child development, practical art (costume design, advertising and merchandising, and interior decoration), or extension work.

Beginners in any branch of home economics may get rather small salaries, but experienced personnel may earn \$4,000, \$5,000, or \$6,000 a year. A few people in the field earn as much as \$10,000 a year.

A career in home economics offers many advantages. Each branch has avenues for advancement, and each offers good positions at good salaries. The subjects a home economist learns are useful not only in earning a livelihood, but also in making a home.

Don't plan to go into any branch of home economics, though, if you are looking for a "snap." College courses in the field are not easy, though they are interesting; and students of home economics must approach their subject as seriously as medical or law students approach theirs.

While home economics is thought of as primarily a field for women, an increasing number of men are going into it. They most frequently specialize in institutional administration, interior decoration, and housing and equipment.

Additional information may be secured from the American Home Economics Association, 1600-20th Street, N. W., Washington 9, D. C., and from the American Dietetic Association, 620 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois. Both organizations have free material as well as pamphlets for which there is a small charge. Price lists will be sent on request.

A list of colleges and universities giving work in home economics may be obtained from the Division of Vocational Education, U. S. Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C. This is available on request. Ask for Misc. 2557, "Home Economics in Degree-Granting Institutions."

—By CARRINGTON SHIELDS.

There will be an estimated 156 million persons in the United States by the end of this month, the Census Bureau reports. The Bureau—a government agency that keeps tabs on our population growth—points out that about 5 million new Americans have been added to the nation's population lists since the last complete tally was made in 1950. That year the nation-wide count was 151 million persons.

## Science News

A new way to use television in the classroom is being tested in a New York City high school. A television microscope is making it possible for an entire class of students to see a greatly magnified picture of laboratory specimens on a TV screen.

The equipment consists of a compact television system coupled to a classroom microscope. A small television camera is placed over the eyepiece of the microscope. The picture is then transmitted by cable to a receiver unit and to the video screen.

Teachers report that the television pictures keep the students as interested as if they were watching an exciting world series baseball game.

During World War II, the U. S. Army had more than 10,000 dogs in military service. The animals of the K-9 Corps were used for guard and sentry duty and as scouts. Some were taught to carry messages, while others were used to pull heavy sledges. Most of the dogs were pets which were either loaned or given to the Army.

Today the Army is again training dogs for military duty—for the first time since World War II. However, no pets will be accepted and all the animals in service will be German shepherd dogs purchased by the Army.

The year 1951 was an important one in scientific discovery, the National Geographic Society reports. Among the interesting finds made last year are the following:

*In Canada.* Scientists proved that the giant Chubb Crater in northern Quebec, Canada, was dug by a meteor which fell to the earth thousands of years ago. The crater is more than 2½ miles across and 1,350 feet deep!

*The Ocean.* Explorers discovered underwater peaks 11,000 feet high in the Arctic Ocean and also in the Pacific near Hawaii. A Danish expedition scooped up sea creatures living six miles below the ocean's surface.

*Rare Birds.* In the Bahamas, southeast of Florida, a colony of more than 7,000 flamingos was spotted. This is probably the largest group of the pink birds left anywhere in the world.

*Cave in the Pyrenees.* French explorers climbed 1,520 feet down into a cave in the Pyrenees Mountains. They found a huge hall at the bottom large enough to hold two cathedrals!

*In the Arctic.* French scientists exploring Greenland report that the area is actually three islands—divided by deep, ice-covered sounds.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE.



THE TV CAMERA and screen enable a large group to view specimens that are put under a single microscope.

# The Story of the Week



**MARSHAL TITO**, head of the Yugoslav government, takes part in the tenth anniversary celebration of the Yugoslav People's Army

## Reforming Tax Agency

President Truman has asked Congress to say "yes" to his reorganization plan for the Bureau of Internal Revenue as a first step toward combatting corruption in the federal government. After congressional investigations revealed considerable dishonesty in the nation's tax-collecting agency, the President expressed these views:

1. The offices of all 64 existing chief tax collectors, now political appointments, ought to be abolished.
2. The job of collecting taxes should be done by 25 commissioners and their assistants.
3. All Bureau of Internal Revenue workers, except the top officer or commissioner, should be approved by the Civil Service Commission on the basis of merit.
4. A special watchdog group ought to be set up to keep a close check on honesty in the Bureau.

Many members of Congress agree that drastic steps must be taken to eliminate graft and corruption in the federal government, but whether they will agree to this particular proposal remains to be seen. Under the terms of the Reorganization Act, any plan proposed by the President will go into effect within 60 days if Congress does not vote against it during this time limit.

## Can They Agree?

Will France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg agree on a European army plan before next month's meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization? NATO asked the six countries (all of which belong to the Atlantic defense group except West Germany) to prepare a blueprint for uniting their armies by the time the February parleys open in Portugal.

It is not easy for the proud and independent nations of Europe to hammer out an agreement whereby they would pool their fighting men and their military expenditures. A number of citizens of Belgium and those of other neighboring lands are strongly opposed to giving up any controls over their own defense organ-

izations. They are willing for their fighting forces to *cooperate* in a general defense program, but not actually to *unite* into a single military machine.

Representatives of the European nations involved will meet later this month in a final attempt to agree on a unified army plan before the NATO meeting next month.

## New Ambassador to Russia

George Kennan, who is widely regarded as a foremost expert on Russian affairs, will soon become America's new ambassador to the Soviet Union. Appointed to the Russian diplomatic post by President Truman a short time ago, Kennan expects to go to Moscow next month.

The Ambassador-to-be, who will be 48 years old in February, is no stranger to the Soviet capital. In the 1930's, he spent a few years in Moscow as U. S. Ambassador William Bullitt's assistant. After serving in other world capitals, Kennan once again went to Moscow as an American representative in 1944.

Two years later, the career diplomat returned to the United States, and in 1947 he was asked to head the State Department's newly organized foreign policy planning group—a body which blueprints our world policies. As the nation's diplomatic planning chief, Kennan has been credited with outlining a firm program for halting further Russian expansion throughout the world.

For the past year or more, Kennan has been on leave from the State Department to continue his Russian studies at Princeton.

## Our Famous Guest

Britain's Prime Minister Winston Churchill will have spent a busy two weeks when he finishes his current visit to the United States and Canada. Before leaving England early this month, he carefully outlined his schedule. His plans call for talks to members of Canada's lawmakers at Ottawa today, and an address to our Congress later this week.

Moreover, Churchill brought with him a list of specific issues which he has been discussing with President Truman during his stay here. These include: (1) Britain's trouble with Egypt and Iran over treaty rights within those countries; (2) Europe's defenses, including Germany's role in building up the continent's armed strength; (3) a freer exchange of atomic information than heretofore between England and the U. S.; and (4) the question of which country—America or Britain—is to supply the top naval commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's fleets.

Actually, Churchill's chief reason for coming to this country, many newsmen believe, has been to iron out the growing "friction" between England and the United States over world policies, so that the two nations can work together as closely as possible.

## Foreign Glimpses

Bright new flags are proudly waving in the North African land of Libya. The colorful banners represent a new nation which was granted its independence at the close of 1951 after having been governed by the United Nations for a number of years. Now ruled by King Idris I and a parliament, the Moslem country has a democratic form of government. Most of its more than one million people, who work on dry, sandy farms are very poor, and only a small fraction of them know how to read and write.

East German Communists have begun a new propaganda drive for uniting Germany. A short time ago, Communist officials drew up new election laws which they say will give all Germans "free" and "secret" balloting rights. Despite these claims, Soviet-controlled East Germany refused to admit UN investigation teams into their land to see if conditions there will permit truly free elections.

The 1½ million citizens of Lebanon are getting a new electric power plant, thanks to U. S. aid. The plant is one of several Middle Eastern proj-



Virginia DelSordo, age 5, is helping to publicize the 1952 March of Dimes campaign against polio. With her is the mayor of Philadelphia.

ects being financed by loans from our government. American officials point out that Lebanon's power plant will pay for itself within a few years, and that our loan to that country will then be repaid.

## World Incomes

A vivid picture of sharp contrasts in world living standards was recently drawn by the United Nations Statistical Office in a recent report.

The UN agency pointed out that North America's 216 million persons—less than one tenth of the earth's population—turn out almost one half of all goods made in the world. Meanwhile, Asia, which has over half of the world's people, produces only one tenth of the global output of goods.

In terms of income, this means that each North American person earns about \$1,100 a year, on an average. At the same time, the people of Asia have an average individual income of less than \$50 for each 12 months of work.

## "Voice" Breaks Through

Uncle Sam is determined to tell the peoples of Soviet-controlled lands what America's aims really are. Russia, at the same time, is desperately striving to keep our ideas from reaching the people under her control. In fact, the Communists have set up an elaborate network of special radio stations in an effort to choke our radio waves off the air in Iron Curtain countries.

For some time, the State Department's Voice of America radio stations have been trying to break through this barrier. Now American officials believe they have come up with the answer to the problem, by putting powerful transmitters on floating ships. The Soviets will find it hard to "jam" our sea-borne broadcasts, officials declare, because the vessel can constantly move about from place to place.

The first of several planned radio ships is soon expected to be ready for its special job. Of course, the number of vessels to be used by the "Voice," and the areas in which they will float, are closely guarded secrets.

## Industrial Debate

Should the nation's industrial workers get the new pay boosts that



STRENUOUS training exercises for Turkish troops. Turkey, now in the process of joining the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has a tough army—equipped with American weapons and trained with the help of U. S. advisers.

their union leaders are seeking for 1952? Would higher wages mean new price increases on many goods? Labor leaders, industrialists, and ordinary citizens differ in their views on these important questions.

Union officials say their workers are entitled to share in the big profits America's industries made last year—nearly 23 billion dollars after the plants paid their tax bills to Uncle Sam.

Industrialists argue that they need all the funds they can get to buy new machinery and to expand their plants in an effort to meet growing military and civilian demands for goods. They also contend that if wages are increased, higher price tags will have to be put on manufactured goods.

Meanwhile, some Americans feel that representatives of both labor and industry can strengthen the nation's economy and help cut prices by taking these steps: (1) Plants which made huge profits last year should lower prices on their goods; and (2) labor unions should not seek wage increases from industrial enterprises that cut the prices of their products.

### Annual Student Contest

A trip to Europe, college scholarships, and cash awards—these are among the prizes to be awarded in the 26th Annual United Nations Student Contest. Every high school student in the United States and its possessions has a chance to win these prizes by taking a written examination on the UN at his own high school next March 27. The two best examination papers from each school will be entered in the nation-wide contest.

The competition is sponsored by the American Association for the United Nations, together with many state and local groups. The AAUN has prepared a special study kit, which is now ready for use, containing the information to be covered in the forthcoming exam. One kit will be sent



U. S. FIGURE SKATERS who will compete in the Winter Olympics at Oslo, Norway, next month. The women (left to right) are Virginia Baxter of Michigan, Sonya Klopfer of New York, Tenley Albright of Massachusetts, Janet Gerhauser of Minnesota University, and Karol Kennedy of Washington. The men (left to right) are Dick Button of New Jersey, James Grogan of Colorado, Hayes Alan Jenkins of Ohio, John Nightingale of Minnesota University, and Peter Kennedy of Washington.

free to each school entering the contest, and additional copies are available at 40¢ each.

If you would like to take part in the contest, ask your teacher to write for complete details to the American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th Street, New York 21, New York.

### Presidential Possibilities

Who will the Republicans choose for their Presidential candidate? Which leader of that party would make the best President and which one has the best chance of being elected?

These questions must be answered by the members of the Republican party not later than July, at which time the nominating conventions of

both parties will be held. Among the leading prospects for the G.O.P. nomination at the present time are General Dwight Eisenhower, Senator Robert Taft, Governor Earl Warren, General Douglas MacArthur, and Harold Stassen.

In the Democratic party, it is generally conceded that if Truman wishes to run again, he will be given the opportunity. If not, such men as Chief Justice of the United States Fred M. Vinson, Senator Estes Kefauver, and Senator Paul Douglas will be seriously considered by members of the party.

Beginning next week we shall run a series of feature articles on the possible Presidential candidates of each party, outlining the arguments for and against them.

### Safety in Mines

Disasters in coal mines, such as the explosion and fire which killed over 100 men just before Christmas, are tragic reminders that improved safety measures are needed in the nation's mines.

Last year, some 800 of the nearly ½ million men who dig coal in the country were killed by accidents, says the Bureau of Mines—a government agency which keeps tabs on mining activities. Of course, the number of mine accidents is lower now than it was several decades ago when the average yearly death toll numbered over 2,000. But there are still far too many underground fatalities, mining officials believe.

That is why the Bureau of Mines is urging Congress to "put teeth" into the national government's powers to investigate mine safety. At the present time, U. S. inspectors can recommend measures which they believe will avert underground accidents, but they have no authority to force mine operators to adopt these proposals.

About 5,000 refugees from Communist areas reach West Berlin every month. There are probably more than 100,000 refugees in the western zone of the former German capital.

## Study Guide

### Elections

1. Why is it said that there are two distinct stages in a Presidential election campaign?
2. Briefly describe two methods by which state delegates represent the two parties at their national nominating conventions.
3. What is an *instructed* delegate?
4. What is the meaning of the term *preferential primary*?
5. Where are the two major parties holding their national nominating conventions this year?
6. Describe the procedure followed at the conventions.
7. Why does the average citizen frequently play a relatively small role in choosing Presidential candidates?

### Discussion

1. Do the parties in your state hold conventions or do they have Presidential primaries to choose their delegates to the national nominating conventions? Which method do you prefer? Why?
2. Outline a program that your class might carry out to encourage adults to take an active part in the Presidential election this year.

### Canada

1. Compare Canada's output of goods with that of the United States.
2. How did World War II affect Canada's industrial growth?
3. What are some of the country's leading products?
4. What new resources are the Canadians now developing?
5. In what ways is a prosperous Canada beneficial to the United States?
6. Tell briefly how Canada is helping to defend the free world.
7. What geographic regions are to be found in that country?
8. What kind of government does it have?

### Discussion

1. How far do you think Canada and the United States should go in pooling their resources to defend the North American continent?
2. It has occasionally been suggested that Canada and the United States unite to form one country. What do you think of this suggestion?

### Miscellaneous

1. When did the primary system get started in this country, and when did it reach its peak?
2. What are some of the reasons that Churchill is visiting this country?
3. Who is George Kennan, and why has he been in the news lately?
4. How is the United States attempting to prevent Russia from jamming the Voice of America programs?
5. What power does the Bureau of Mines want to prevent mine disasters?

### References

- "Who Will Be the Next President?" *U. S. News and World Report*, January 4, 1952.
- "Where They Stand," *Time*, December 17, 1951. A run-down of the present line-up of Republican delegations as compiled by *Time's* correspondents.
- "North to Find Iron," *Harper's Magazine*, December 1951. The first of two articles by John Martin on Canada's iron ore project.
- "Canada's Behind, Too," *Newsweek*, December 31, 1951. A discussion of the Canadian defense program.

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) absolutely honest; 2. (c) a noisy, sordid speech; 3. (b) untarnished; 4. (a) overbearing and haughty; 5. (c) poor people; 6. (b) not easily reached; 7. (c) possibilities.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Winston Churchill, hurrying to a radio studio for a speech, hailed a cab.

"Sorry, guvnor," the cabbie said. "I don't have time to drive you. I'm going home to tune in Churchill—wouldn't miss his speech for anything."

Churchill, flattered, gave the man a pound note and started to walk away. Taking a look at the bill, the driver yelled:

"Just a minute, sir; hop right in. I'll drive you—Churchill isn't that important."



"And every single morning you wake up to music!"

One day, after a conference with the members of the politburo, Stalin found that his briefcase of secret papers was missing. He immediately phoned Beria, head of the secret police, and ordered the arrest of the politburo members.

Next morning, Stalin found the briefcase, hastily called Beria, and instructed him to release the prisoners.

"Too late," replied Beria. "They've all confessed."

★

Most people with modern ideas have two main thoughts. One is that they want every luxury; the other is that they don't want to work.

★

Rich businessman: "Yes, I can remember when I came to this city. I had only one dollar in my pocket."

Reporter: "And what did you do with that?"

Businessman: "Wired home for more money."

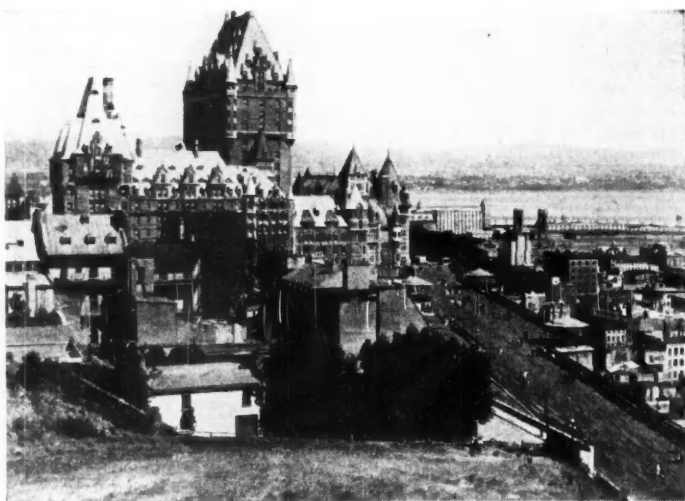
★

"What do you think of our two candidates for mayor?"

"Well, I'm glad only one can be elected."



IN AREA, Canada is larger than our 48 states and Alaska combined. In population, however, she ranks far down the list among the countries of the world. From the standpoint of production and trade, she is one of the leading nations. To the United States, Canada is a good friend in time of peace and a valuable ally in time of war and world strife.



A VIEW of the city of Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River. Dominating the scene is a famous hotel, the Chateau Frontenac. It was near here, in 1759, that British troops defeated French forces and thereby won control of Canada for England. Historic Quebec is the only walled city in North America.



WHEAT continues as one of Canada's leading products, despite the nation's growing importance in the manufacturing field. Great quantities of the grain are shipped to foreign lands. The wheat belt which stretches northward from Texas, in our own country, extends on into the central Canadian "prairie provinces."

## In Canada

(Concluded from page 1)

dreds of factories to supply weapons to her fighting forces and those of her allies. She doubled steel production, increased aluminum output seven-fold, and began the manufacture of rubber and other materials for the first time. By supplying huge amounts of both food and industrial goods, Canada ranked fourth among the allies in production for the war effort. She continued to expand her industry after the war ended.

### What does Canada now produce?

Agriculture, forestry, mining, and fishing are important industries as they have been for many years. However, manufacturing now accounts for more than half the country's total production.

Wheat is the big farm product. Canada grows enough for 90 million people, more than six times the total of her own population. She sells the surplus to other nations and is the world's largest exporter of wheat. Cattle, hogs, sheep, and dairy products are other farm items for export.

Newsprint and other types of paper, wood pulp, and timber are products of the forests. We get much of our paper supply from that country. Nickel, platinum, gold, copper, zinc, lead, uranium (used in atomic production), and asbestos come from Canada's mines. A large number of the factories prepare and pack meat and fish. Heavy industrial manufacturing includes iron and steel, automobiles, airplanes, railway equipment, machines, and textiles.

**What about new expansion?** The headlines at the start of this article give an idea of some of the more recent developments in Canada's economy.

Canada produced almost no oil for many years. In 1947, rich petroleum deposits were discovered in Alberta province to the north of our state of Montana. New wells are being opened regularly, and oil production is now

rising steadily. Within a few years, Canada may be able to supply her own petroleum needs.

The discovery of huge deposits of iron ore in the far northern parts of Quebec and Labrador provinces is of great importance. The deposits may be among the richest in the world. The fields in the northern wilderness are hard to reach, but facilities for mining the iron and carrying it back to manufacturing centers are being set up rapidly.

Canada's atomic energy program is being carried out at her extensive plant at Chalk River in Ontario province. The plant is soon to be enlarged. Canada is not trying at present to make bombs, but is concentrating on research. She has worked out new ways for developing energy faster and cheaper than by older methods, and her medical scientists are experimenting with the use of atomic products in the treatment of serious illnesses.

**What does that land's industrial growth mean to us?** There are several reasons why the rising industrial prosperity of Canada is of importance to us.

First, Canada is a democratic neighbor, friend, and ally. An economically strong nation can build defenses more easily than a weak nation. We and Canada are tied together in cooperative plans for military action if the North American continent is attacked, so we welcome signs that our neighbor is getting stronger.

Second, we need many things that Canada has. Our own iron ore supplies, for example, are diminishing. Canadian mines may be a welcome source of iron in the years to come. Third, Canada's atomic energy research is proving helpful to us in our own experiments. Fourth, greater Canadian prosperity can mean more prosperity for this country. U. S. businessmen are financing a number of Canadian industrial developments. The businessmen will profit as the developments succeed, and we will benefit in other ways from Canadian growth.

**How is our northern ally helping to defend the free world?** At first glance, Canada's defense program seems small. Her present defense expenditure is more than 1½ billion dollars a year, or about twice what it was early in 1950. This means an average cost of about \$120 per Canadian. Our present 50 billion dollar defense program means an average cost of \$320 a year per U. S. citizen. Canada more than doubled the size of her armed forces last year to reach a total of over 80,000; our force is around 3 million.

The other side of the story is this: With a small population, Canada feels that she cannot maintain a huge army in peacetime without seriously upsetting her industrial production—which is valuable for defense. Our neighbor built a force of about 300,000 men in World War II, and she undoubtedly would build another such army if a new international conflict began.

At present, Canadian defenses are based largely upon air power, which requires smaller forces than would a land army defense system. Also, Canada is spending about 3 times more than she did before the Korean war began and probably will increase her defense expenditures this year.

In any case, Canada is taking a big part in world defense planning. She is an active member of the United

Nations and has troops fighting with the UN army in Korea. As a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, she plans to put about 10,000 troops at the disposal of NATO in the near future. Some of the Canadian forces already are in Europe. Canada is helping, too, to arm the European allies of NATO, and she is training about 1,500 air recruits a year in her homeland for Belgium, France, Norway, and other European countries.

**What about the land and people of Canada?** Canada is a huge land of 10 provinces (states) and 2 territories. Her total area of about 3,800,000 square miles is more than that of either the United States or Europe.

Much of the country is still an unexplored wilderness. The far northern region known as the Arctic Archipelago consists mostly of treeless islands. The eastern area, including Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, has low, rounded hills and gentle plains; much of the region is forested.

Cheap waterpower along the St. Lawrence river largely accounts for the fact that Quebec and southern Ontario are the leading industrial regions. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have broad, almost treeless plains upon which most of Canada's wheat is grown. In the western provinces, the towering Canadian Rockies extend northward from our own Rocky Mountain chain. Many Canadian peaks rise to a height of over 11,000 feet. The highest, Mt. Logan in the Yukon, is 19,850 feet above sea level.

**The people?** In the north, you may find Eskimos who hunt seal and whale for food and trap white fox for fur, which is traded for manufactured



**CANADA SAYS** that her younger generation is "born with science in its blood." The nation has fine schools.

goods. There are about 8,000 Eskimos in Canada. There also are more than 130,000 Indians, many of whom are farmers, lumbermen, business or professional workers. Most of the population, however, is of European descent. About half are English-speaking, and almost a third are French-speaking. The remainder of the population is made up chiefly of fairly recent immigrants from a number of countries of Europe.

Although Canada is a big agricultural land, about a third of her people now live in a dozen of the largest cities. Most of the population is concentrated in the southern parts of the country. It is estimated that about 70 per cent of all Canadians live within 100 miles of our border.

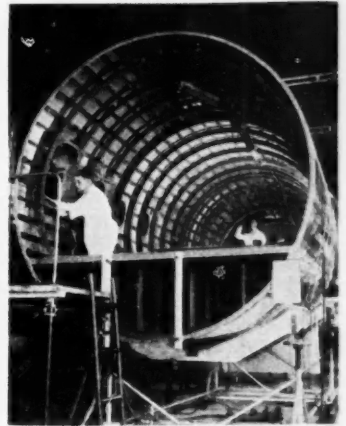
Government is democratic under a parliamentary system similar to that of Great Britain. Although completely



**FISHING**, along the seacoast and in the numerous lakes, is an important means of livelihood in Canada.

independent, Canada is linked with Britain as a dominion of the Commonwealth of Nations. The Commonwealth is an association of free countries such as Australia, New Zealand, and Ceylon; they once were ruled by Britain and have kept up family ties since gaining independence. All pay homage to the king of Britain, who stands as a symbol of the family relationship among the dominion countries.

**What is the nation's future?** The Canadians are enjoying a wave of prosperity just now. Wages and earnings are high, and almost everyone seems to have money to spend. Prices and taxes are high, too, and these often cause complaints. People find it hard to find many goods they want, especially building materials. In many ways, the Canadians are enjoying the same benefits and facing the



**OUR NORTHERN neighbor** has a big aircraft industry, and is a pioneer in the building of jet transports.

same problems of an expanding economy as are the people of the United States.

Canada confidently expects that her prosperity will continue to increase. To develop huge areas of the land that is now untouched, Canada wants more people. She believes she can easily support a population of 50 million. Thousands of displaced persons—Europeans who lost their homes during World War II—are immigrating to Canada each year. Our northern neighbor wants still more, for she feels that increasing numbers of people working in her rich land will bring a still richer, happier life.

Canadians firmly believe that their land offers unparalleled opportunity to newcomers, pioneers who are willing to work hard. Canada has only scratched the surface of her natural resources.

**NOTE TO TEACHERS:** Cut along this line if you wish to save the test for later use. This test covers the issues of September 10 to January 7, inclusive. The answer key appears in the January 8th issue of THE CIVIC LEADER. **Scoring:** If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 2 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

## The American Observer Semester Test

**I. NEWSMAKERS.** For each of the following items, find the picture of the person identified and place the number of that picture on your answer sheet. (There is one picture for which there is no numbered item.)

1. Prime Minister of India.
2. Commander of the troops of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
3. State Department adviser who played major role in arranging Japanese peace treaty.
4. Secretary of State.
5. Secretary-General of the United Nations.
6. The first man to announce his candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1952.
7. Dictator of Yugoslavia.
8. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

**II. MULTIPLE CHOICE.** In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

9. A basic cause for unrest throughout Asia is the fact that (a) the people are not interested in bettering themselves; (b) the continent is dependent on North

America for all important raw materials; (c) most of the people live in extreme poverty; (d) the continent has no fertile ground for raising crops.

10. One result of the U. S. defense program is that (a) the manufacture of all civilian products has been prohibited until the end of the present emergency; (b) all automobile factories are now manufacturing tanks; (c) the output of automobiles for civilian use has been cut down in the past year; (d) automobiles are being produced at a faster rate than ever before in our history.

11. One of India's most serious problems is (a) to induce immigrants to come to India to fill that sparsely settled country (b) a lack of seaports; (c) to retain control of the Suez Canal; (d) to make her farm output sufficient for her vast population.

12. Great Britain suffered a serious setback in 1951 when (a) the Communists seized the British colony of Hong Kong; (b) Iran took over the oil properties that had been leased to a British firm; (c) Canada voted to withdraw from the British Commonwealth of Nations; (d) President Truman announced that the U. S. would not come to the aid of Britain if she were attacked by Russia.

13. A nation that the United States is

backing for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is (a) Mexico; (b) Czechoslovakia; (c) Turkey; (d) Soviet Russia.

14. A period of inflation is characterized by (a) rising prices; (b) falling prices; (c) large-scale unemployment; (d) poor crops.

15. The British elections last fall resulted in a victory for (a) Winston Churchill and the Labor Party; (b) Clement Attlee and the Conservative Party; (c) Winston Churchill and the Conservative Party; (d) Aneurin Bevan and the Labor Party.

16. The membership of the United Nations consists of (a) all the countries in the world; (b) only non-Communist lands; (c) exactly the same countries that belonged to the League of Nations after World War I; (d) about 60 countries.

17. In its 1951 session, Congress voted to (a) use the largest amount of money in any year since World War II to meet government expenses; (b) end all price and wage controls; (c) discontinue the draft; (d) lower taxes.

18. Two countries separated by the Iron Curtain are (a) Romania and Poland; (b) France and Belgium; (c)

Japan and Formosa; (d) Western Germany and Czechoslovakia.

19. To fill their manpower needs since the Korean war broke out, the armed forces have (a) put into complete operation a program of universal military training; (b) put hundreds of thousands of youths into uniform under the selective service system; (c) made women eligible for the draft; (d) offered a \$500 bonus to each man volunteering for service in the combat forces.

20. In the United States, water power is used today mainly for (a) grinding wheat into flour; (b) producing electric current; (c) powering Diesel engines; (d) producing atomic energy.

21. An Asiatic country which is tied to Russia by a 30-year friendship treaty is (a) China; (b) Formosa; (c) India; (d) Iran.

22. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was set up to (a) protect the free nations of Europe from Russian aggression; (b) protect the Suez Canal; (c) supervise the distribution of U. S. economic aid to Europe; (d) serve as "town meeting of the world."

23. The majority of refugees who were victims of Nazi persecution in World War II are now (a) living in displaced



1



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# Historical Backgrounds

## Choosing Convention Delegates

AS is pointed out in the political article which begins on page 1, the Democrats and Republicans in each state select delegates to attend the national conventions which nominate candidates for President and Vice President. The state delegates are chosen either at special party conventions, or at party elections known as *primaries*.

The holding of local and state conventions to choose delegates who later nominate Presidential candidates began long ago. Even before the present system of national nominating conventions developed, political parties got into the habit of holding state and county meetings to endorse Presidential candidates.



Woodrow Wilson

Eventually, though, there grew a widespread feeling that the average state convention was too thoroughly controlled by a handful of professional politicians. It was felt that the rank and file of voters should in some way be given a bigger part in the process of choosing Presidential candidates in each party. That is why the Presidential primary came into existence.

Under the primary system, voters in each party can go to the polls and elect state delegates to their party's national convention. The delegates they elect are often pledged to support some particular candidate for the

Presidential nomination. For example, in the Republican Convention in 1948, about 30 per cent of the delegates elected in primaries were instructed to support a certain candidate.

Presidential primaries are a little less than 50 years old. The first ones were held during 1908, in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. Many other states soon followed the lead of those two. By 1916, half of all the states in the Union were using some form of Presidential primary. The election in that year, though, marked the peak of the movement. In some places, the Presidential primary was later abandoned, and it is now used in only about a third of our states.

The primary system did not fulfill all the hopes that students of politics once held for it. Its partial failure is attributed to several causes. For one thing, the various states have adopted all sorts of primary systems. The confusion among these different systems detracts from the effectiveness of the party elections.

### For Primary System

Many political leaders have felt that we need a uniform, nation-wide Presidential primary system, established by federal law. Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, as well as more recent political leaders, urged the adoption of such a plan.

The main trouble in Presidential primaries, however, is that voters do not turn out in large numbers for the balloting. In Wisconsin, during the election year of 1944, only a fifth as



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THEODORE ROOSEVELT, as well as Woodrow Wilson, advocated a national system of Presidential primaries. Roosevelt was Chief Executive when the Presidential primary movement got under way.

many people took part in the Republican Presidential primary as voted Republican in the general election several months later. In other cases, the proportion has been even smaller.

Through the primary election system, the rank and file of voters could exert great influence on the selection of Presidential candidates. They do not exert such power, however, when they fail to take the trouble to vote.

The average citizen could also make his influence felt in states where the parties name their national convention delegates through state and district meetings. He could do this by attending the local party gatherings which decide upon the membership of the state or district meetings.

If the majority of citizens take an active interest in politics, almost any system is likely to work fairly well. On the other hand, the best of systems will operate poorly if the voters neglect it.

## Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 5, column 4.

1. To say election officials must be men of *scruples* (skrō'pūls), means they must be (a) absolutely honest (b) appointed by a political party (c) independent of either party.

2. A political speech may become a *harangue* (hā-rāng). (a) a long speech (b) an instructive speech (c) a noisy, scolding speech.

3. That candidate's reputation is *unsullied* (ūn-sūl'īd). (a) not good (b) untarnished (c) not widely known (d) not appreciated.

4. The victorious candidate should not be *arrogant* (ār'ō-gānt). (a) overbearing and haughty (b) too humble (c) dependent on a political machine.

5. In Canada free medical care is given to *indigents* (īn'dī-jēntz). (a) everyone (b) children and mothers (c) poor people.

6. Some of Canada's forests are *inaccessible* (īn'āk-sēs'ī-bl). (a) not very old (b) not easily reached (c) far from the ocean.

7. Canada has great *potentiality* (pō-tēn'shī-āl'ī-tē). (a) mining resources (b) potato production (c) possibilities.

**Politics** is derived from the Greek word *politikos*, meaning of the citizens. In its broadest sense, politics includes all the science of government, but we usually use the word to apply to the activities of the parties.

## The American Observer Semester Test

(Concluded from preceding page)

persons' camps in Western Germany; (b) living, by their own choice, in the Soviet Union; (c) being transported by the United Nations to the Free City of Trieste; (d) settled in new homes in the U. S., Canada, Australia, and other lands.

24. Western Germany holds a key position in the struggle between Communist Russia and the free world because of its (a) high agricultural output; (b) skilled workers and its production of coal, steel, machinery, and chemicals; (c) control of the narrow waterway leading from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea.

25. Most of the detailed work involved in drawing up national legislation is done (a) on the floor of the Senate; (b) by congressional committees; (c) by President Truman; (d) by state legislatures.

III. COMPLETION. After the corresponding number on your answer sheet, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes each of the following items.

26. A global organization which celebrated its sixth birthday in October is the

27. Fred Vinson is the head man of the

28. An industrial plant in which all employees must belong to a union is referred to as a

29. The heads of the nine executive divisions of the government, meeting as a group to advise the President, are known as the

30. More than one half the world's population is found on the continent of

31. The right of any member of the UN Security Council's "Big Five" to stop a proposed action by voting against it is known as the power.

32. The principal fuel and biggest single source of energy in the United States is

33. Early in 1951, a special committee headed by Senator Kefauver of Tennessee attracted wide attention by its investigation of

34. The Iron Curtain runs through the continent of

35. Ships sailing by the shortest route between Europe and the Orient may cut off thousands of miles by using the Canal.

IV. PLACES IN THE NEWS. Find the location of each of the following places on the adjoining map, and write the number of that location after the proper item number on your answer sheet.

36. The only country which has a Communist government and at the same time is a bitter enemy of Russia.

37. A vital waterway where Great Britain announced last fall she would keep troops, whatever the consequences.

38. A rice-producing nation which recently welcomed its king back from Switzerland.

39. A country where a national election, resulting in a change of the party in power, took place in October.

40. A huge land which has fallen to the Communists since World War II.

41. An oil-rich nation whose Prime Minister, Mohammed Mossadegh, visited the United States last fall.

42. It is a highly controversial question whether we should make a military alliance with this country whose ruler is anti-Communist but was once friendly with Nazi leaders.

43. A strong foe of communism, this nation controls Russia's only outlet from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean.

44. A country which has been at odds with Pakistan since 1947 over Kashmir.

45. The U. S. helped end civil strife in this country after World War II, and we

now want it to become a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

46. The Fertile Crescent, where one of the world's earliest civilizations developed, today falls within the boundaries of this country.

47. The city where the UN General Assembly is now in session.

48. A former enemy country with which a peace treaty has been drawn up and is expected to be approved soon by Congress.

49. A country where prolonged truce talks between the Communists and United Nations representatives have been held.

50. The threat of further aggression by this big nation, spread over two continents, caused the United States to embark on a big defense program soon after World War II.

